

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTY CENTS per month, payable to the carrier weekly or monthly. Mailed at \$5 per annum, payable in advance; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 for three months; 50 cents for one month. Price per copy, 3 cents.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH issued and mailed in two parts at \$1 per annum.

The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per annum, or 75 cents for six months.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. Send post-office money order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new post-office. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

HALF INCH OR LESS.

1 time..... 1.50
2 times..... 2.50
3 times..... 3.50
4 times..... 4.50
5 times..... 5.50
6 times..... 6.50
7 times..... 7.50
8 times..... 8.50
9 times..... 9.50
10 times..... 10.50
11 times..... 11.50
12 times..... 12.50
13 times..... 13.50
14 times..... 14.50
15 times..... 15.50
16 times..... 16.50
17 times..... 17.50
18 times..... 18.50
19 times..... 19.50
20 times..... 20.50
21 times..... 21.50
22 times..... 22.50
23 times..... 23.50
24 times..... 24.50
25 times..... 25.50
26 times..... 26.50
27 times..... 27.50
28 times..... 28.50
29 times..... 29.50
30 times..... 30.50
31 times..... 31.50
32 times..... 32.50
33 times..... 33.50
34 times..... 34.50
35 times..... 35.50
36 times..... 36.50
37 times..... 37.50
38 times..... 38.50
39 times..... 39.50
40 times..... 40.50
41 times..... 41.50
42 times..... 42.50
43 times..... 43.50
44 times..... 44.50
45 times..... 45.50
46 times..... 46.50
47 times..... 47.50
48 times..... 48.50
49 times..... 49.50
50 times..... 50.50
51 times..... 51.50
52 times..... 52.50
53 times..... 53.50
54 times..... 54.50
55 times..... 55.50
56 times..... 56.50
57 times..... 57.50
58 times..... 58.50
59 times..... 59.50
60 times..... 60.50
61 times..... 61.50
62 times..... 62.50
63 times..... 63.50
64 times..... 64.50
65 times..... 65.50
66 times..... 66.50
67 times..... 67.50
68 times..... 68.50
69 times..... 69.50
70 times..... 70.50
71 times..... 71.50
72 times..... 72.50
73 times..... 73.50
74 times..... 74.50
75 times..... 75.50
76 times..... 76.50
77 times..... 77.50
78 times..... 78.50
79 times..... 79.50
80 times..... 80.50
81 times..... 81.50
82 times..... 82.50
83 times..... 83.50
84 times..... 84.50
85 times..... 85.50
86 times..... 86.50
87 times..... 87.50
88 times..... 88.50
89 times..... 89.50
90 times..... 90.50
91 times..... 91.50
92 times..... 92.50
93 times..... 93.50
94 times..... 94.50
95 times..... 95.50
96 times..... 96.50
97 times..... 97.50
98 times..... 98.50
99 times..... 99.50
100 times..... 100.50

Wanted situation, payable in advance (50 words or less)..... 25

Above rates are for "every day" or advertisements running consecutively.

Reading notices in reading matter type, five lines or less, \$1; in nonpareil, leaded, five lines or less, 75 cents.

Card of rates for more space furnished on application.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Reflected communications will not be returned.

All letters recommending candidates for office must be paid for to insure their publication. This is a long-standing rule of ours.

Resolutions of respect to deceased members passed by societies, corporations, associations, or other organizations, will be charged for as advertising matter.

UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 613 EAST BROAD STREET.

MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 10, 1899.

THE VICTIM OF SCHEDULES.

That Richmond is the victim of passenger-train schedules we pointed out in our issue of Tuesday. We then satisfied ourselves with a general complaint as to outgoing morning trains; now we purpose going into particulars. The situation is vastly worse than we had supposed before giving it minute examination, and we know it to be a revelation to the public. Indeed, we doubt if the railroad men themselves, even the makers of these schedules, know to what extent Richmond is bound down, hampered, and crippled by their time tables.

The Dispatch holds to the doctrine—which has found unquestioned acceptance in all the "go-ahead" communities of this country—that wherever a city's newspapers are shut out from a given territory, difficulty will be found by that city in maintaining trade relations with that territory.

The newspaper is confessedly the best advertisement of the resources, enterprise, and progressiveness of a commercial community. Wherever a newspaper secures a large number of readers, whether in town or country, the city in which it is published will find it easy to establish and maintain trade relations. That this is a fact is so well known that it would be a waste of time, almost, to argue it; but if there be any man who has doubts on the subject, let him talk to the drummers who are engaged in representing Richmond houses.

If the especial desire of the railroad companies had been to detain the morning papers of Richmond until the newspapers of Baltimore and Washington could get here and go out of the city on the same mail-trains with ours, they could not have arranged the schedules better. However, we do not charge any such purpose. Far from it. As we have said, we believe the facts we have to present will be a revelation even to the schedule-makers themselves. They have never viewed the situation in its entirety; they have been satisfied to be on easy terms with connecting roads, and have been deceived as to public opinion, because no great outcry was made. Now the people are going to make themselves heard. This sort of thing has gone on now long enough. It is useless to talk about "Richmond's enterprise," or to indulge hopes of her "future greatness" so long as the newspapers, and the commercial organizations of this city, and our City Council consent that Richmond shall be the uncomplaining victim of a set of schedules that subordinate the interests of Richmond to the interests of our northern business competitors.

That our community has cause for complaint; that the facts in the case bear out our statements, may be seen from the following resume:

1. On the Fredericksburg road the first mail leaving Richmond (saying and excepting the 3:30 train, which is too early for the morning papers) starts at 8:45. This train reaches Washington too late for the noon delivery of its mail by the letter-carriers, and the consequence is our papers are not delivered until late in the afternoon—so late, indeed, that news-dealers do not care to handle them.

Members of Congress from Virginia, employees from this State in the various departments, and those of our people who may be visiting the national capital, find papers there from several times the distance that Richmond is from Washington before ours make an appearance. But, on the other hand, it is considerably provided that the northern papers shall reach Richmond by 8:40 A. M.!!

We have to complain further against the schedules of the Fredericksburg road, notably at Dowell, Penola, and Milford, that the Richmond mail arrives just too late to be taken into the country on the

star routes. Thus the circulation of northern papers, and the advancement of northern business, is pushed not only in our cities, but into the heart of rural Virginia itself. At Penola, the Richmond mail arrives just seven minutes after the mail-carrier has left with the northern mail in his bag; thus Richmond is sadly discriminated against in favor of her northern business competitors.

Nothing could illustrate the injustice of this schedule better than the mere statement of the fact that northern papers are sold at Bothwell, Ruther Glen, Penola, Milford, Guinea, Summit, Fredericksburg, Brooke, Wide Water, Potomac, Neabasco, Woodbridge, and Springfield before the train with Richmond papers on board leaves here!

2. The Chesapeake and Ohio road's first morning mail out of Richmond is at 10:20, daily, except Sundays. Here we are confronted by New York, Baltimore, and Washington papers going out to the country coincidentally with the morning papers of this city! On Sunday no mail train leaves Richmond on this road until 2:15 P. M. Thus our Staunton subscribers, for instance, are furnished with the northern papers on Sunday, while the Richmond papers do not reach them until late at night. By this schedule all places on the Southern railroad between Gordonsville and Washington are served, but we miss all cross-country mails. Of the bad connections at Staunton for Lexington we have heretofore spoken.

On the Richmond and Alleghany road the earliest train out from Richmond in the morning is at 10:20 o'clock. On the Peninsula Division the earliest outgoing morning train is at 9 o'clock, and, of course, carries the Richmond papers along with the same morning's papers from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington!

3. Naturally, we might expect that if the tide from the North overwhelmed us in reaching Northern and Northwestern Virginia, we would, at least, have some advantage in reaching Southern Virginia. Alas, this is the worst of all the discriminating schedules against Richmond. The earliest train out from Richmond on the Richmond and Danville road is at 12:01 P. M. The afternoon has come before the Dispatch subscribers at the nearest stations on the road between Richmond and Danville can be served. Our paper gets to Danville about the same time that the New York, Philadelphia, and Washington papers reach there.

4. The best schedule we have on the Atlantic-Coast Line takes the morning papers out at 9 A. M. for Petersburg and southwestern points, and, as in all the other cases we have cited, this train takes along with the Richmond morning papers the same day's issue of the northern papers!

The York-River Division of the Southern Road is the only road running out of Richmond which gives us a decent morning mail schedule, and this road's train, having no postal-car, cannot deliver mail at all the post-offices on the road; a great portion of the papers have to be brought back by the Richmond-bound train and delivered as they repress the stations.

The presentation of these important facts, we think, calls aloud for remedy. The discrimination, though it may have been unintentional, so long practiced against our community, should cease. It is too bad that Virginia roads should clog the enterprise and stifle the growth of the largest Virginia city and disregard the interests and convenience of thousands of country people. It is not right that the roads should nullify the geographical position of this city, by holding back their morning trains here until the arrival of northern papers, and northern letters, and northern drummers.

Yes; it is time to abandon this dwarfing and discriminating policy and adopt one which will enable Richmond to expand her trade, and which will recognize the rights of the country people to have early news, and early business letters, and early visitors from their capital city.

TIN-PLATE TRUST AND THE TABLE.

The power of the tin-plate trust has touched food products, it seems, and we have a rise in the price of canned goods. The cost of cans has moved upward about 52 per cent., and the prospect is that there will be an additional rise. A canned-goods manufacturer, in discussing the matter with a representative of the Baltimore American, is quoted as saying:

"When it is remembered that it was only a very short while ago that those of us who are engaged in the canned-goods business could secure cans at the rate of \$1.50 per hundred, while now, since the rise in the cost of tin-plate, we are obliged to pay from \$2 to \$2.10 per hundred—there will be no difficulty in understanding that the price of tin-plate, which is the guiding factor in fixing the selling price of the manufactured can, has yet reached the summit of its upward soarings. Already has the price of tin-plate risen to the point where it is now, and it is likely to drive them a shade higher even than that. As the original cost of the tin-plate advances it is certain to react on the tin-can, as finished, and that tendency will necessarily penetrate on through, until it affects our business."

There seems to be no likelihood of a rise in the price of canned articles on account of an increase in the price of fruits and vegetables. The authority above quoted says this point.

"We have very reliable information which tells us that an abundant supply of both fruit and vegetables is in prospect, and that whatever may be needed can be procured at the average level of value. We have abundant and plentifully-made fruit, and the peach crop, the tomato crop, and other crops included in the list of staple canned goods, and all are very encouraging and satisfactory to the continued prosperity of the business. We have just reasons for concluding that the peach supply will attain to at least a half crop, and contracts for the necessary stock of tomatoes have been and are being placed on approximately the same basis as last year."

Many citizens of Richmond would like to know if they will be expected to pay for the air that was forced through their ears the night before last.

QUAY AND THE MCCARRELL BILL.

The developments before the Pennsylvania legislative committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the McCarrell bill are by no means calculated to help Boss Quay out of the toils of the law. On the contrary, it would appear that if the law can get behind his benchmen in this matter it is likely that even should he be acquitted in the "plum-tree-shaking" case, that will not end his experience with the courts.

Although up to Tuesday evening only four witnesses had appeared before the committee, the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph of Wednesday says that the testimony adduced was sufficient to "establish such a strong prima-facie case that there is abundant cause for turning the whole matter over to the District Attorney of Dauphin county for further proceedings."

Then the Telegraph, in pointing out that the trail of the bribers, or would-be bribers, leads to Quay, declares that they were merely the instruments of others occupying higher and more responsible positions, and demands that the committee get at the power in the background. The Philadelphia Times of yesterday morning says that the evidence so far presented fully justifies the charge was originally made in distinct form, and like its evening contemporary, demands that the investigating committee go to the inspiration of the whole matter. The Philadelphia Press is of opinion that the investigation has been fruitful, and adds: "While yesterday's (Wednesday's) testimony was not as definite and conclusive as that rendered the day before, it is strongly confirmatory of the original story, and shows that the latter only stopped too short, since worse remained behind."

The Press also insists that the whole truth be brought out, and urges that the courts probe the case. Last, but not least, the Philadelphia Record remarks that there is nothing "surprising in the evidence, as bribery is an essential part of the game of politics as it is played by machine politicians in Pennsylvania." So we have four of the leading papers in Pennsylvania—two Republican, one Independent, Republican, and one Democratic—expressing themselves as convinced that the charges are true, and encouraging the committee to go to the fountain-head of the corruption.

In order, however, that our readers may understand the bearing of the matter upon Quay and his fight for the senatorship, we must carry them back a little. Quay was indicted for collusion in wrecking a Pennsylvania bank. He resorted to every technically known to the laws of the State to escape trial, or, failing in that, to have his trial take place in a court that was "friendly" to him. But in this game he was beaten at every turn, it being finally decided that he must face the music, and that, too, in the court to which the indictment had been returned. The only point he gained was in having the case delayed until a new prosecuting attorney came in. Meanwhile, however, he was casting other anchors to the windward, and what is known as the McCarrell bill, which takes away from the prosecution the right of peremptory challenge of jurors, was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature. This bill was clearly in the interest of Quay, and intended for his relief in case he should be brought to trial; but a resolution was passed postponing its consideration, and by which it lost its place on the calendar. Quay's trial in the bank case is now definitely set for some time in April. The present bribery episode developed out of an attempt to get a reconsideration of the resolution by which action on the bill was postponed, and to secure its passage. The explicit charge is that members of the Legislature were offered money to vote for reconsideration and to support the bill.

SPAIN AND THE TREATY.

Every now and then some one rises to express the fear that the political upset in Spain, together with the dissolution of the Cortes, may endanger the ratification of the treaty of peace.

That, however, is not at all probable. It is stipulated in the treaty that the ratification shall be on the part of Spain, by her Majesty, the Queen Regent. It is understood, therefore, that ratification will be by royal decree, though the Cortes will probably be asked to validate the act.

It is true that it is unconstitutional for the Spanish Government to "alienate" any of the national territory without the authorization of the Cortes, but it is stated, a bill granting authority to do that has already been passed. Hence there is little reason to question that Spain will soon politely request us to hand the \$200,000 we agreed to pay for the privilege of taking a war off her hands and succeeding to her butchery monopoly in the Philippines.

DO'N'T.

Announcement is made that R. E. Lee camp, of the Daughters of the Confederacy, "will hold a State encampment at Falls Church, on June 7th." The programme of exercises includes several meritorious and attractive features. It is also proposed to go through the ceremony of burying the old "feud" between the North and the South. "A coffin containing the bloody shirt and a hatchet will be duly consigned to fitting oblivion."

We advise our young friends to strike that "number" off their programme. Coffins and burial services are things much too solemn to be played with before an audience assembled for amusement, chiefly. If the people of the North and South are ready to bury their differences, it may be done without accessories which cannot but be disapproved by many.

There is something more than suspicion that some of the canned "beef" that sickened our soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico was horse-flesh. An investigation on that line has been begun by friends of General Miles. We hope the truth will be brought out, but we have many misgivings. That court of inquiry was appointed to "down" Miles, and all the influence of the War Department seems to be directed to that end. Besides, the meat-packing firms of this country have "money to burn," if necessary, to disprove the charges that have been advanced by General Miles, Major Lee, and others. We shouldn't wonder if the court reported that the canned meat was very good food, but that Miles is a bad man.

Whatever else he may be, Speaker Reed is no fool. He understands very well indeed that the President has allowed General Egan to escape without punishment, after one of the worst offences known to the code of military discipline. Mr. Reed's opinion of Mr. McKinley's action in commuting Egan's sentence is

shown in a brief letter which he wrote to General I. R. Sherwood, of Ohio.

General Sherwood sent to Mr. Reed a copy of the recent severe criticism made by General Shafter upon the alleged antagonism of the Speaker to the administration's policies, with the suggestion that, if true, the language called for a court-martial. Mr. Reed's reply is dated from the Speaker's room last Monday. It merely says:

"I have your letter of the 21st ultimo, with inclosure, for which I am very much obliged. I suppose General Shafter was looking for a furlough on full pay. Very truly,

T. B. REED.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Further Particulars of a Terrible Battle With the Waves.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 9.—(Special.)—The steamship Albano, Captain Julius Kudelheid, which arrived in Hampton Roads last night, with Captain Charles G. Cannon and the rescued crew of the steam dredge Admiral, and reported the loss of the tug James Bowen with its crew of eleven, came up to her pier this morning. The officers of the ship gave a graphic description of their grave battle with the waves. The crew of the life-boat, which, under Second-Mate Ritter, who was lost the following day, went to take off the Admiral's crew Tuesday afternoon, and was drifted on the ocean all night, having been blown off the Albano. This happened forty-five miles beyond Cape Henry. Captain Cannon, of the dredge, first refused to be taken off, but later asked for a boat to cross and recross the bows of the dredge in order to keep near her. Ritter and five men put off, but they were powerless to make the dredge, and in spite of their efforts were carried away at night. The life-boat had a trying experience, and it was while taking the boat aboard that Mate Ritter was thrown overboard by a sudden lurch of the ship. He was probably stunned, as he did not come up again. Yesterday was comparatively calm, and the crew of the dredge put off to the Albano in their own boat. Captain Kudelheid stood by the imperilled men for twenty hours.

FARMVILLE.

Rigid Precautions Against Introduction of Small-Pox.

FARMVILLE, VA., March 9.—(Special.)—The Council of Farmville met this evening and passed the most rigid quarantine laws against all persons coming from any locality infected with small-pox. The authorities here are determined that the disease shall be kept from our gates if the usual precautionary measures adopted here have not been even the suspicion of a case in Farmville, or in Prince Edward. According to the Council's edict, not a person will be allowed to get off a train from the east and remain here unless he can show a certificate of having recently been vaccinated, or will submit to an examination by an appointed health officer.

SEARCH FOR MR. BISHOP.

Found No Trace Yet—Fears of Foul Play.

MINERAL CITY, VA., March 9.—(Special.)—Searching parties have been out for the last twenty-four hours, but up to this time nothing has been found to indicate that Mr. W. B. Bishop is buried in the snow-drifts near this place. The opinion is freely expressed that he must have been foully dealt with, as it was known that he always carried a very fine watch and some money, and was always well dressed. Several suspicious characters have been shadowed, and it is hoped that something definite will be learned by to-morrow noon by the searching party now out.

Boynton Budget.

BOYNTON, VA., March 8.—(Special.)—Yesterday news reached here that Mr. O. V. Willard, son of Mr. Z. T. Willard, of Antlers, Va., had been killed at the crossing of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, while coupling some cars at Pleasant Shade, stumbled and fell on the track, and the car-wheels severed one of his feet just above the ankle. He was taken to Union, Va., where he received medical attention.

Mr. G. C. Taylor, our popular jeweller, has sold out his home here, and as soon as he can dispose of his stock will remove to Lynchburg, Va.

Mr. T. E. Smith, a prominent businessman of South Hill, Va., was here on business yesterday.

Out in Highland.

MONTEREY, VA., March 8.—(Special.)—The first spring month of 1899 brings Highland the average quota of spring rainfall news. Mr. S. M. Manford, representing Philadelphia capitalists, has just passed down the South Branch Valley from Monterey to Romney, W. Va., with a view to building a dam connecting the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Detective Smart, from Baltimore, has just taken charge of Philip Worline, the tramp insane man, who has been in the county jail since last autumn. The detective came at the instance of John Worline, brother of the unfortunate man, whose home is near Baltimore.

Reconciled.

(Washington Star.)

I used to kind o' think I'd sort o' like to settle down, but now I've got a house in town, and I can't quit this farm 'an' enjoy a house in town.

And clean furt the atmosphere of that seems to settle 'round you when you're tillin' o' the soil.

I've tried it an' I'm satisfied. I'm goin' home agin'.

Compared to all them snow-drifts country, I'd rather be in this 'ere town, an' an' the fuel's gettin' low 'twill do my feelin's good.

To know the axe is handy fur to chop a load o' wood.

I'm goin' home agin'—out where there isn't any law.

To keep a man from sittin' down an' bein' furt o'ra thaw.

I used to think 'twas hard to spade the ground; but I dunno, it's easier diggin' garden than it is to shovel snow.

I'm goin' back to where the pantry's full o' pie.

An' the bacon from the rafter is a 'hangle' not too high.

Where, all you've got to do is lift your ration from the pig.

An' the hen don't want a nickel every time they lay an egg.

Kaufmann & Co. Special Friday AND Saturday Sale.

Baby's Clothes.

Dainty Things for Spring and Summer.

Infants' Long Slips, made of good cambric, neck and sleeves 25c.

Long Nainsook Slips, Mother Hubbard style, neck and sleeves 48c.

Infants' Long Dresses, square yoke of embroidery and hemstitching, and ruffle of embroidery 75c.

Children's Short Cape Collars, ages 1 to 3 years, Mother Hubbard style, with yoke of inserting and lace trim, neck and sleeves 48c.

Nainsook Dresses, made with round yoke of inserting and lace trim, and sleeves edged with embroidery 69c.

Very Fine Nainsook Dresses, with square yoke of embroidery and lace trim, and sleeves edged with embroidery 98c.

Finer ones at \$1.35, \$1.62, and up to \$2.75.

Infants' Flannel Skirts.

Infants' Flannel Skirts, cambric waists, herringbone 75c.

Infants' Flannel Skirts, with cambric waists and embroidery 1.00.

Long and Short Cream Cloaks.

Infants' Long Bedford Cord Cloaks, prettily made with wide bellows, yoke and bellows artistically trimmed with fancy 2.50.

Infants' Long Bedford Cord Cloaks, made with deep cape collar, and trimmed with fancy 2.95.

Infants' Long Bedford Cord Cloaks, made with wide embroidered ruffle, yoke and bellows 3.50.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with wide yoke of fancy ribbed and bon and braid 2.75.

Children's Short Cashmere Cloaks, with